Ontario
Municipal
Board

79TH ANNUAL REPORT

January 1, 1984 to December 31, 1984

H. E. Stewart
Chairman

D. G. Henderson
Secretary and Chief
Administrative Officer

56135.001

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Ontario
Municipal
Board

416/598-2266

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Toronto, Ontario
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June 3, 1985

The Honourable Alan W. Pope, Q.C.
Attorney General
Ministry of the Attorney General
18 King Street East
18th Floor
TORONTO, Ontario
M5C 1C5

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

We are pleased to submit to you, as required by Section 100 of the Ontario Municipal Board Act, the Annual Report of the Board for the 1984 calendar year.

The Annual Report for 1984 has been expanded in content and scope from previous years and is being utilized as an information document on the role and responsibilities of the Ontario Municipal Board. A copy of the Annual Report has been sent to each municipality in Ontario as well as to other organizations which deal on a regular basis with matters before the Board.

H.E. Stewart
Chairman

D.G. Henderson
Secretary and Chief Administrative Officer

JURISDICTION AND AUTHORITY

The legislative roots of the Ontario Municipal Board can be traced back to 1897 when the Office of the Provincial Municipal Auditor was created to establish rules for the proper keeping of accounts by municipalities. The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board Act in 1906 created a Board of the same name. Later, in 1917, the Bureau of Municipal Affairs Act was passed and the Bureau, which was created, supervised the accounts of schools and public utilities and issued bulletins to guide municipalities in administration.

The Ontario Municipal Board Act, enacted in 1932, created the Board as an independent administrative tribunal. That Act repealed the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board Act and the Bureau of Municipal Affairs Act, and incorporated many of the provisions and powers of those Acts on the Board. Most of the powers bestowed upon it in 1932 have been retained by the Board to this date although many other statutes have established jurisdiction or authority on the Board, notably the Assessment Act, the Planning Act, the Municipal Act and the Expropriations Act. A list of some of the statutes which today confer jurisdiction or authority on the Board is given in Chart A, although many of those listed result in infrequent applications or appeals.

When the Board holds a hearing, it is governed by any applicable statute, but it is also subject to the rules of natural justice and the requirements of the Statutory Powers Procedure Act.

The administration of justice could be said to be divided between the judicial arm of government (the courts) and the executive arm of which this Board is a branch. The courts operate under strict rules and interpret and follow statutes and precedents. Administrative boards, such as this Board, administer what is sometimes called 'discretionary justice' having a minimum of rules and a wide spectrum of discretion.

In matters of law and jurisdiction, there is provision for appeal from decisions of the Board to the courts. In a limited number of matters dealt with by the Board, there is a provision for appeal from the Board's decision to Cabinet by way of a petition to the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

The Board has authority under Section 42 of the Ontario Municipal Board Act to review any of its decisions or orders to determine if it should be varied. This authority is generally exercised when one or more of the following occurs:

— error in jurisdiction or procedural defect
— fraud or misrepresentation by any party or witness
— manifest error or decision or fact
— changed circumstances or new evidence
— other good and sufficient reason

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

As of December 31, 1984, there were 37 Members of the Board, including the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen. Members of the Board during 1984 are listed on Chart B.

Members are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council and serve on a full time basis and are based at the Board's offices in Toronto.

The membership of the Board reflects a variety of professions. Approximately half of the Members are lawyers with other Members being accountants, engineers, architects, planners and public administrators.

The Board wishes to acknowledge the contribution of A.H. Arrell, Q.C., C.G. Ebers, Q.C., and J. Worrall, Q.C., who have retired from the Board. Mr. Arrell, who served as Vice-Chairman of the Board for twenty-two years, retired on December 31, 1983. Mr. Ebers, who was a Member of the Board for ten years, retired on August 31, 1984. Mr. Worrall who was a Member of the Board for three years and prior to that a Vice-Chairman of the Land Compensation Board for four years, retired on June 30, 1984.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE BOARD

As of December 31, 1984, the Board had a staff complement of 75. The staff of the Board provide administrative and clerical services in connection with the processing of applications, appeals and referrals, the scheduling of hearings, and the preparation of Board orders and decisions.

The offices of the Board are located at 180 Dundas Street West, Toronto, M5G 1E5.

The organization of the Board's staff is shown on Chart C.

HEARINGS

Members of the Board spent 5800 days at 2548 hearings dealing with 5521 files during 1984. Chart D provides information in respect of hearings for the various types of matters which were heard by the Board for each of the last three years. The chart illustrates the increased significance of assessment appeals on the Board's workload.

Although two Members constitute a quorum for Ontario Municipal Board hearings, more than two Members can be assigned to a hearing as long as the number of Members is uneven. The Chairman has authority, however, to appoint only one Member to hear and decide on any application. This authority is often used for hearings involving minor variance or consent appeals under The Planning Act. Hearing length varies from file to file, with some matters scheduled for a number of months and some only for a portion of a day.

It is the practice of the Board to conduct hearings in the municipality from which the application originated and generally the only hearings held by the Board at their offices in Toronto involve Mississauga and the Metropolitan Toronto area. This requires extensive travel by Members of the Board to all parts of Ontario — as far north as Moosonee, as far south as Pelee Island, as far west as Kenora, and as far east as Hawkesbury. Hearings not within reasonable commuting distance from Toronto are arranged on a weekly trip basis and do not involve daily travel from Toronto. The Board appreciates the co-operation of municipalities in providing hearing accommodation.

During 1984, hearings for planning matters took 44 percent of the Members' hearing time. Assessment appeals required 41 percent, land compensation required 9 percent, and other matters required the remaining 6 percent.

A new initiative of the Board in 1984 was the ability to hold hearings in French as well as English. In order to keep any difficulties from this new service to a minimum, the Board has phased in its introduction. The Board holds bilingual hearings for any assessment appeal where the appellant has indicated on the notice of complaint form that he or she wishes to appear before a bilingual board. This has resulted in bilingual hearings on assessment matters now being available from the Ontario Municipal Board as well as the Assessment Review Board. For other than assessment appeals, the Board wrote to all municipal clerks in the United Counties of Prescott and Russell and the District of Cochrane advising that the Board can hold bilingual hearings and requesting that those municipal clerks advise the Board, when submitting an appeal or application, whether a bilingual hearing and/or interpretor is needed based on the known parties involved in the matter. The service will be formally expanded to other parts of the province in 1985, although the Board has already been attempting to accommodate specific requests for bilingual hearings in those other areas.

DECISIONS OF THE BOARD

Selected decisions of the Board may be found in the Ontario Municipal Board Reports published by Canada Law Book Limited under arrangement made with the Board and the Ministry of the Attorney General. Copies of individual decisions may be obtained on request from the information office of the Board. It is also possible to be placed on the Board's subscription list for copies of all decisions or certain decision types.

COMPUTER SYSTEM

The Board has had consultants carry out a feasibility study and a study of the functional requirement specifications for a computer system. The system, as it is envisaged at this time, will provide for acknowledgements, invoices, notices of appointment for hearing, management reporting, and some other aspects to be produced automatically. The Board expects time and cost efficiencies to be achieved as the system is implemented.

RULES OF PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

The Board has initiated a review of its rules regulating its practice and procedure made under Section 90 of the Ontario Municipal Board Act. The existing Regulation 316, made by the former Land Compensation Board, and Regulation 722 made under Section 90 of the Ontario Municipal Board Act, will be updated and consolidated in 1985.

REDUCED PROCESSING TIME

The Board now schedules hearings in a much shorter time than previously was the case. It is not uncommon for a hearing date to be scheduled in two or three months from the time the Board received the matter. Recognizing that more than thirty days' notice of a hearing date must normally be given to all interested persons, the two to three month time period from date of submission to date of hearing is a significantly improved service to municipalities and other parties involved in matters before the Board.

This improvement would not be possible without:

- improved submission of material from municipalities which avoids delays involved through the exchange of correspondence. In particular, the submission forms supplied by the Board for use on appeals related to zoning by-laws, consent applications and minor variance applications have resulted in more complete documentation provided to the Board.
- recognition by legal offices of our desire to develop a more efficient approach and generally give the necessary co-operation to the Board.
- the willingness of the Members to do their part in the whole process. Their efforts should be recognized in that it is a fairly common practice to sit late or sometimes start early in order to avoid putting a hearing over to be finished at a later date.
- an improved approach to processing on the part of staff of the Board.

WORKLOAD STATISTICS

Chart E provides a statistical summary of the number of matters received by the Board over the last three years. The figures illustrate the increased significance of assessment appeals on the Board's workload.

Chart F illustrates the increase in the number of Board Orders issued over the last three years.

Chart G provides a summary of the receipt and disposition of petitions made to Cabinet from decisions of the Ontario Municipal Board. The decrease in the number received is a result of the elimination of petitions to Cabinet for planning matters unless the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing declares a matter to be of 'provincial interest' pursuant to the provisions of the Planning Act, 1983.

ASSESSMENT APPEALS

The Board can report excellent progress in clearing the backlog of complaints which was assumed from the County and District Courts as a result of the proclamation on January 1, 1983, of the Assessment Appeals Procedure Statute Law Amendment Act. The Board's mandate was to deal with that backlog within a three year period and at the same time ensure that no further backlog is created with new appeals made to the Board from decisions of the Assessment Review Board. Although the number of complaints transferred from the County and District Courts mushroomed from the 67,000 reported to the Board, to approximately 95,500, the target date for dealing with

the backlog is attainable. This is subject only to the caution as to the disposition of certain issues pending before the Courts, which currently preclude the Board from dealing with some appeals.

The dedicated performance of the Board staff assigned to this particular task is in large part responsible for this progress. Through their considerable efforts in dealing with the parties involved in assessment appeals, many of the matters have been expedited and resolved in an amicable fashion. The relationship of the staff to the public at large, and to those counsel and tax agents involved in the assessment appeal process has been excellent. Many commendations have been received by the Board to this effect.

Members of the Board have expeditiously and conscientiously approached the task of dealing with the considerable backlog, and it appears it is on the way to being satisfactorily resolved.

Due to the large volume of complaints, and the considerable number of decisions which have been issued by this Board, a number have been appealed to the Courts on points of law. Relatively few matters have been the subject of an application for review of a decision under the Board's Act, and only three requests for judicial review have been received during 1984. Given the number of hearings, this represents an extremely favourable commendation of the Board. In three instances the Ombudsman has been requested to investigate decisions of the Board and these appear predominantly to be disagreements with the conclusion reached.

There are a significant number of complaints, the resolution of which appears to be beyond the ability of the Board to accomplish until judicial determinations have been made. The most significant area is that of the assessment of condominiums. The greatest area of concern in this respect is in the City of Mississauga wherein there were estimated to be over 20,000 outstanding complaints included in the backlog transfer. During 1984 the appeal in respect of Peel Condominium Corporation #57 from the decision of Judge Grey was heard, and decision rendered by the Divisional Court. Another decision of the Board with respect to a Metropolitan Toronto Condominium Corporation was also the subject of an appeal to the Courts and a decision was rendered.

These two decisions appear to have prompted the Ministry of Revenue to reassess condominiums, Province-wide, in 1984 and 1985 taxation. They have, further, in line with their view of those decisions, recalculated prior years for purposes of hearings.

Two current (early 1985) decisions of this Board dealing with the questions determined by the Courts in the aforementioned decisions have elucidated the apparent differences arising from those decisions with respect to the method of assessing condominiums, and as to what constitutes properties similar to condominiums for purposes of Section 65(1) of the Assessment Act. Leave to appeal these two decisions is being sought.

In some instances where tax agents have been involved in filing appeals on behalf of the condominium corporations and/or the owners, counsel appearing on behalf of the Regional Assessment Commissioners have received instructions and have acted thereon to challenge, and have the Board determine, whether or not the appeals filed by such agents were properly authorized. This is despite the fact these appeals have been pending before the Courts as far back as the year 1976, and such status had not previously been challenged.

Two comprehensive decisions of the Board have been rendered in respect of this challenge on two different appeals. Leave to appeal both of these decisions is being sought.

The Board, of its own motion, has sought intervention of counsel on its behalf in these matters of status and the assessment methods solely for the

purposes of accomplishing the resolution of this large backlog of appeals. We are of the opinion, that it is in the interest of the taxpayers of the Province, to have these assessments determined so that the rolls might be closed in all municipalities affected, so that the final tax revenues may be determined covering a considerable number of years.

PLANNING ACT MATTERS

The Board has been dealing with matters coming before it under the new Planning Act, since its proclamation on August 1, 1983.

One significant impact of the Planning Act, 1983, is that the Board now dismisses or allows appeals made in respect of zoning by-laws rather than approves zoning by-laws. This has resulted in the significant decrease during 1984 in the number of zoning by-law appeals/approvals received by the Board, as indicated on Chart E. That decrease represents the number of by-laws with no objections which formerly came to the Board for routine approval in Chambers. Under the new legislation, only those by-laws which are appealed and will require a hearing come to the Board for disposition. This has relieved the Board of a considerable administrative workload and has enabled more efficient processing of those matters which require a hearing.

The Board has identified, through its initial experiences in dealing with matters under the Planning Act, 1983, some issues which may require legislative amendments. The Board has brought these issues to the attention of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. The following list sets out those issues in order of appearance in the Act:

1) Sections 17(4) and 34(22) — the owner of land being rezoned is not automatically included as a party to a referral or an appeal to the Board. Until such time as amendments to the legislation are made to confirm the status of an owner of land as a party, the Board is leaving the adding of parties to be dealt with at the commencement of a hearing rather than adding parties by Order in advance of the hearing.

2) Sections 44(12) and 52(7) — there would be less likelihood of late appeals if the legislation was amended to have identical requirements for the filing of consent and minor variance appeals.

3) Section 52 — it would be beneficial if a process was introduced for the withdrawal of consent appeals in the same way that Section 44(15) provides a process for the withdrawal of minor variance appeals.

4) Section 52(7) — the requirement for an appellant having to be sent a notice of decision from the consent granting authority has been seen to create a hardship in some situations and has deprived the Board of jurisdiction to deal with some appeals. In addition, the requirement in Sections 44(12) and 52(7) for reasons in support of an appeal has deprived the Board of jurisdiction to deal with some appeals. The Board understands that the basis of the requirement for reasons was an attempt to narrow the issues and reduce hearing time but it is not possible to reduce the hearing time below a half day for consent and minor variance appeals and therefore there is limited benefit to the requirement for reasons for these types of appeals.

5) Section 52(20) — in order to avoid the possibility of consents lapsing when there is an appeal pending at the Board, it has been suggested that this section should be amended to provide that the one year period for fulfilling conditions should start from the date of decision of the Board.

The issues listed above are not major in terms of the overall municipal planning process and the Board and other participants in the planning process appear to be ably dealing with the new provisions of the Planning Act, 1983.

In 1984, the Board instituted the use of submission forms which must accompany each consent appeal, minor variance appeal, zoning by-law appeal, appeal related to a council's refusal to amend a zoning by-law, official plan referral and subdivision plan referral sent to the Board. These submission forms have clarified, for municipal officials and other practitioners in the planning process, exactly what is necessary to include when forwarding appeals and referrals to the Board. It has enabled the Board to more quickly set dates for hearing, by eliminating the time-consuming exchange of correspondence which occurs when submissions are incomplete. Copies of these submission forms are available from the information office of the Board.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF MUNICIPALITIES AND SCHOOL BOARDS

The Ontario Municipal Board is charged with the responsibility of approving a number of financial matters related to local government.

Section 64 of the Ontario Municipal Board Act requires the Board to approve all undertakings by municipalities, school boards (other than separate school boards) and local boards that are to be financed by revenues of subsequent years extending beyond the term of the incumbent municipal council or by the issue of debentures. Undertakings to be financed from current funds during the term of the council are excluded.

In order to carry out this function, the Board has developed certain criteria for establishing the borrowing capabilities of these local government entities. With the assistance of analysis performed in the Ministries of Education and Municipal Affairs and Housing, the Board has chosen a percentage of revenue fund expenditures which it considers appropriate to commit to annual long-term commitments. For most municipalities that percentage is 20 percent. In certain circumstances, such as a large municipality experiencing rapid growth, the percentage can rise to 25 percent. The Board considers that a school board should not commit more than 10 percent of its total revenue fund expenditures to capital formation. In certain circumstances, for example, where a school board is experiencing rapid growth, 15 percent may be considered acceptable. This lower rate for school boards is necessary because, on average, approximately 90 percent of school board expenditures are necessary to finance operating expenditures.

The method for calculating the debt capacities of municipalities and school boards is given in sufficient detail in the Board's publication entitled "The Role of the Ontario Municipal Board with respect to undertakings involving long-term commitments by Ontario Municipalities and School Boards".

The financial information for school boards is supplied directly to the Board by the Ministry of Education. Arrangements have been made to obtain financial information of all municipalities and the five-year capital expenditures forecasts of municipalities from the Financial Information Returns through the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. Starting in 1985, municipalities will no longer be required to file with the Board separate returns of Form 15 — Financial Summary and Form 43 — Five-year Forecast. The Board will rely on the Financial Information Return information to be generated by the MARS computer program of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. Timely filing of the Financial Information Return by municipalities with the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing will be imperative to enable MARS to provide the financial information required by the Board for establishing quotas/debt limits for capital works programmes of the municipalities for the current year. Delay in receiving financial information could result in the approval of a project application being delayed.

Individual applications for capital projects are submitted by local government entities to the Board for approval. These may be for each individual work or for a class or classes of work without specifying any particular work. The Board also considers "bulk" approvals for municipal drains under the Drainage Act and the local improvements under Sections 11 and 12 of the Local Improvement Act. In 1984, the Board dealt with 1600 such applications.

Each application must set out the legislative authority under which the entity is proceeding with the work and the financing thereof. With the enactment of the Municipal Amendment Act, 1982 (Bill 150), the requirement of dispensing with a vote of electors has been repealed and it is at the discretion of the Board when it shall direct advertising of an application. When directed by the Board, notice of the proposed project must be given.

Where no objections are received within the time limit specified, the Board will approve the application without a public hearing. A municipality may not proceed to advertise if, in the Board's opinion, the project could not be undertaken within the financial capacity of the municipality. If objections are received, the Board normally holds a public hearing, unless, the Board determines that the objections are insufficient to warrant a public hearing to be held.

Detailed procedure manuals setting out the Board's requirements for applications for the approval of capital expenditures, imposition of special rates, borrowing in excess of 70 percent of a municipality's current outstanding receivables, the use of surplus debenture funds, etc., have been sent to all municipalities, school boards and conservation authorities for guidance. Copies of those manuals are available from the Board.

The Board also acts as an arbitrator or appeal body with respect to a number of other financial matters. These include the apportionment of shared costs for school, county, region, home for the aged, welfare boards and planning purposes. Also the Board may be requested to review the equalization factors and equalized assessments as published annually by the Ministry of Revenue.

As can be seen from the foregoing, which is by no means an exhaustive list of the Board's approval functions pertaining to local government finance, the Board has been given a number of legislative powers to ensure not only the financial viability of local government entities but also the welfare of ratepayers which councils seek to specifically charge for specific purposes. The Board believes that the generally good credit rating of most municipalities and school boards in Ontario can in part be attributed to the Board's role.

LAND COMPENSATION

The responsibilities of the former Land Compensation Board have been successfully integrated into the Ontario Municipal Board since the proclamation of the Expropriations Amendment Act on July 15, 1983. The integration has enabled the Board to be responsive in arranging earlier hearings than was previously possible and has resulted in a significant reduction in the number of pending files on land compensation matters.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

REVENUE:

The Board has adopted, under Section 99 of The Ontario Municipal Board Act, a tariff which establishes a filing fee in connection with each application, appeal or referral. The fees collected by the Board are paid to the Treasurer of Ontario.

Fees collected in the 1984 calendar year are as follows:

Application, Appeal or Referral Type	Fees Collected
Capital Expenditures	$285,396.35
Planning Act Matters	$179,656.00
Assessment Appeals	$165,225.00
Miscellaneous	$ 29,603.20
TOTAL	$659,880.55

EXPENDITURE:

The budget of the Ontario Municipal Board is provided within the estimates of the Ministry of the Attorney General on a fiscal year basis.

The Board's expenditures in the 1984 calendar year are as follows:

Account Item	Amount
Salary & Wages	$3,911,100
Employee Benefits	$ 581,800
Transportation & Communications	$ 401,600
Services	$ 177,700
Supplies & Equipment	$ 63,600
Transfer Payments	$ 4,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$5,139,800

Chart A

STATUTES FROM WHICH THE ONTARIO MUNICIPAL BOARD DERIVES JURISDICTION AND AUTHORITY

Assessment Act
Beach Protection Act
Cemeteries Act
Conservation Authorities Act
Consolidated Hearings Act
District Municipality of Muskoka Act
District Welfare Administration Boards Act
Education Act
Evidence Act
Expropriations Act
Haliburton Act
Highway Improvement Act
Homes for the Aged and Rest Homes Act
Local Improvement Act
Mining Tax Act
Municipal Act
Municipal Affairs Act
Municipal Corporations Quieting Orders Act
Municipal Elections Act
Municipal Franchises Act
Municipal Tax Assistance Act
Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Act
Niagara Escarpment Planning and Development Act
Ontario Education Capital Aid Corporation Act
Ontario Heritage Act
Ontario Municipal Board Act
Ontario Municipal Improvement Corporation Act
Ontario Northland Transportation Commission Act
Ontario Telephone Development Corporation Act
Ontario Universities Capital Aid Corporation Act
Ontario Water Resources Act
County of Oxford Act
Pits and Quarries Control Act
Planning Act
Power Commission Act
Power Corporation Act
Public Libraries Act
Public Service Works on Highway Act
Public Transporation and Highway Improvement Act
Public Utilities Act
Public Works Act
Railways Act
Regional Municipality of Durham Act
Regional Municipality of Haldimand-Norfolk Act
Regional Municipality of Halton Act
Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth Act
Regional Municipality of Niagara Act
Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton Act
Regional Municipality of Peel Act
Regional Municipality of Sudbury Act
Regional Municipality of Waterloo Act
Regional Municipality of York Act
Registry Act

St. Clair Parkway Commission Act
Secondary Schools and Board of Education Act
Shoreline Property Assistance Act
Telephone Act
Territorial Division Act
Tile Drainage Act
Trees Act
Trustee Act

Note: In addition to this list, there are numerous Acts for individual municipalities which confer jurisdiction and authority on the Board.

Chart B

MEMBERS OF THE ONTARIO MUNICIPAL BOARD

Member	Date of Appointment
H.E. Stewart, Chairman	April 1, 1974 Chairman since September 1, 1979
W.H.J. Thompson, Q.C., Vice-Chairman	July 1, 1966 Vice-Chairman since June 1, 1977
D.S. Colbourne, Vice-Chairman	September 3, 1968 Vice-Chairman since June 1, 1977
D.D. Diplock, Q.C., Vice-Chairman	July 1, 1977
P.M. Brooks, Q.C., Vice-Chairman	November 1, 1973 Vice-Chairman since November 13, 1980
H.H. Lancaster, Q.C., Vice-Chairman	September 7, 1970 Vice-Chairman since June 30, 1981
D.H. McRobb, Vice-Chairman	January 3, 1978 Vice-Chairman since October 22, 1982
A.B. Ball	January 1, 1974
C.G. Ebers, Q.C.	August 12, 1974 Retired on August 31, 1984
H.W. Kelly, Q.C.	September 3, 1974
J.A. Wheler, Q.C.	September 3, 1974
E.A. Seaborn	September 9, 1974
A.J.L. Chapman, Q.C.	September 10, 1974
C.G. Charron, Q.C.	February 1, 1975
K.D. Bindhardt	January 2, 1976
P.G. Wilkes	January 16, 1978
J.E. Hendy, Q.C.	January 30, 1978
V.M. Singer, Q.C.	September 1, 1978
M.D. Henderson	September 1, 1978
D.L. Santo	March 10, 1980
D.M. Rogers, Q.C.	March 10, 1980
T.F. Baines, Q.C.	March 17, 1980
J. Worrall, Q.C.	October 8, 1981 Retired on June 30, 1984
S.R. Cole	October 8, 1981
G. Campbell, Q.C.	October 8, 1981
G.T. Dobbs	October 8, 1981
G.M. Hobart	October 8, 1981
D.W. Middleton	October 8, 1981
J.R. Mills	May 10, 1982
P.H. Howden, Q.C.	July 19, 1982
E.F. Crossland	November 1, 1982
G.A. Harron	December 1, 1982
M.A. Rosenberg, Q.C.	January 3, 1983
R.D.M. Owen	January 4, 1983
N.L. Cheeseman	January 4, 1983
R.W. Rodman	March 14, 1983
G.I. Thomson, Q.C.	May 2, 1983
Brian W. McLoughlin	January 1, 1984
René Chartier	February 1, 1984

ADMINISTRATION OF THE ONTARIO MUNICIPAL BOARD

Chart C

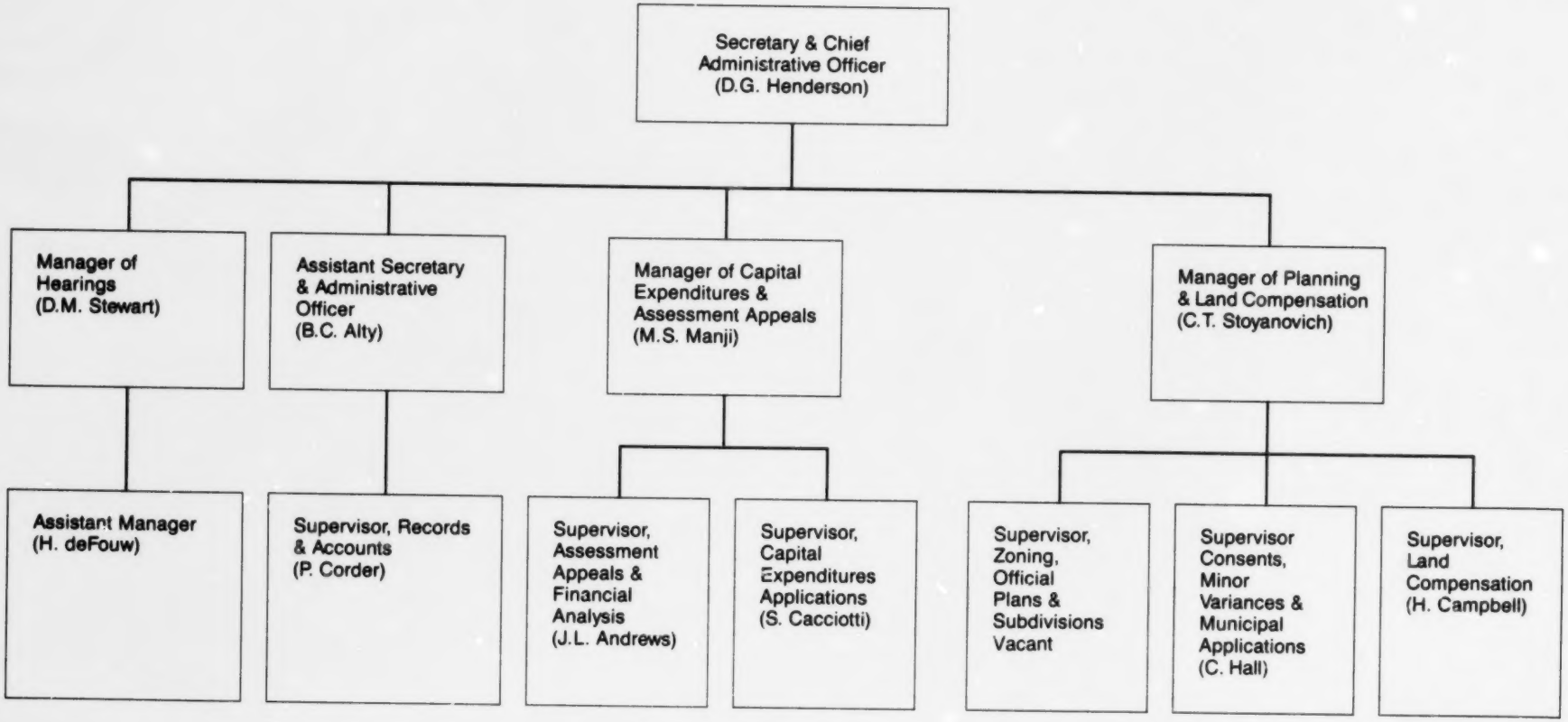
Secretary & Chief Administrative Officer (D.G. Henderson)
Manager of Hearings (D.M. Stewart)
Assistant Secretary & Administrative Officer (B.C. Alty)
Manager of Capital Expenditures & Assessment Appeals (M.S. Manji)
Manager of Planning & Land Compensation (C.T. Stoyanovich)
Assistant Manager (H. deFouw)
Supervisor, Records & Accounts (P. Corder)
Supervisor, Assessment Appeals & Financial Analysis (J.L. Andrews)
Supervisor, Capital Expenditures Applications (S. Cacciotti)
Supervisor, Zoning, Official Plans & Subdivisions Vacant
Supervisor Consents, Minor Variances & Municipal Applications (C. Hall)
Supervisor, Land Compensation (H. Campbell)

Chart D

HEARINGS

FILE TYPE	NUMBER OF HEARINGS			NUMBER OF FILES DEALT WITH AT HEARINGS		
	1984	1983	1982	**1984**	1983	1982
Planning and Municipal	**1279**	1480	N/A	**1743**	1953	N/A
Assessment Appeals	**1173**	664	N/A	**3669**	2017	N/A
Land Compensation	**87**	88	N/A	**94**	98	N/A
Consolidated Hearings	**9**	7	N/A	**15**	16	N/A
TOTAL	**2548**	2239	1682	**5521**	4084	2197

Chart E

WORKLOAD STATISTICS

The following table shows the number of files for applications, appeals and referrals received in 1984 and a comparison with the previous two calendar years:

TYPE OF APPLICATION, APPEAL OR REFERRAL	**1984**	1983	1982
1. Assessment Appeals	**4501**	3572	607
2. Capital Expenditures of Municipalities and School Boards	**1600**	1854	2254
3. Zoning By-law Appeals/Approvals	**665**	1695	2002
4. Appeals of Councils' Refusal to Amend Zoning By-laws	**104**	100	103
5. Minor Variance Appeals	**418**	455	425
6. Consent Appeals	**404**	405	427
7. Official Plans	**139**	125	192
8. Plans of Subdivision	**31**	56	61
9. Miscellaneous	**74**	69	187
10. Land Compensation	**61**	69	82
11. Consolidated Hearings	**0**	4	11
TOTAL	**7997**	8404	6351

Chart F

BOARD ORDERS

YEAR	NUMBER OF ORDERS	NUMBER OF FILES DEALT WITH IN ORDERS
1984	**6,475**	**7,215**
1983	6,162	6,883
1982	5,755	6,564

Chart G

PETITIONS TO CABINET FROM BOARD DECISIONS

YEAR	CARRIED OVER FROM PREVIOUS YEAR	RECEIVED*	CONFIRMED	RESCINDED OR VARIED	NEW HEARING	PETITION WITHDRAWN	CARRIED OVER TO NEXT YEAR
1984	**47**	**57**	**30**	**17**	**1**	**12**	**44**
1983	43	95	54	20	1	16	47
1982	39	113	67	25	5	12	43

*more than one petition is sometimes filed in relation to the same O.M.B. decision